

The Missouri Department of Social Services publishes a semiannual report on System Wide Utilization data as part of the Joint Settlement Agreement resulting from the *M.B., et al.v. Tidball, et al., Civil Action Number 2:17-cv-04102-NKL* lawsuit filed in the United States District Court for the District of Missouri, Western District. This report documents the data measured from July 2022 through December 2022 as agreed upon in Exhibit B of the Settlement Agreement entitled: "System Wide Utilization Data."

Data for this table was created on February 3, 2023	July 2022	August 2022	September 2022	October 2022	November 2022	December 2022
Children in Foster Care under age 18	13079	12862	12764	12721	12659	12508
Children under the age of 18 in foster care who filled a prescription for a psychotropic medication with a day's supply greater than 4 days during the (monthly) reporting period. ¹	3057	3034	3072	3069	3073	3010
Percent of children under the age of 18 in foster care who filled a prescription for a psychotropic medication with a day's supply greater than 4 days during the (monthly) reporting period. ¹	23.37%	23.59%	24.07%	24.13%	24.28%	24.06%
Children age 3 or younger who filled any psychotropic medication with a day's supply greater than 4 days during the (monthly) reporting period. ^{1,2,5}	21	20	15	13	7	7
Children age 4 -17 who utilized 3 or more psychotropic medications for 90 days or more with a day supply of greater than 4 days. ^{1,2,3,4,6}	539	523	523	539	406	394
Children age 4 -17 who utilized 2 or more antipsychotic medications for 90 days or more with a day supply of greater than 4 days. ^{1,2,3,4,7}	25	24	20	24	19	15
Children age 4-17 who utilized multiple prescribers for psychotropic medications for 90 days or more with a day supply of greater than 4 days. ^{1,2,4,8}	40	37	26	29	37	30

1. Psychotropic drugs include Antipsychotics, Antidepressants, Lithium, Stimulants, Alpha agonists (e.g., clonidine or guanfacine), Anxiolytics/hypnotics (e.g., benzodiazepines and nonbenzodiazepines), and Anticonvulsants/mood stabilizers. Prescriptions written for fewer than 5 days were associated with medications such as a benzodiazepine to help the child prepare for a planned medical or dental procedure.
2. Age calculated on the last day of the month.
3. Children were allowed up to a 10-day grace period to allow for early or late refills of medication.
4. The use of multiple psychotropic medications may lead to potentially harmful conditions for the child: too many of the same type of drug, drug interactions, or overmedication. However, there are a number of scenarios where multiple psychotropic medications are appropriate when closely monitored by the physician and Children's Division.
5. Children's Division requires a recommendation from a Qualified Psychiatrist about initiation of a psychotropic medication for a child aged 3 or younger, prior to making a determination regarding informed consent.
6. Children's Division requires a recommendation from a Qualified Psychiatrist about initiation of three or more psychotropic medications for a child age 4 -17, prior to making a determination regarding informed consent.
7. Children utilizing two different strengths of the same medication are not included in the report to allow the provider to change dosing as needed.
8. Multiple prescribers for this report are identified by the prescriber ID on the pharmacy claim processed by MO HealthNet Division. Children's Division requires that a recommendation from a Qualified Psychiatrist as to whether or not consent should be granted is obtained prior to informed consent for initiation of any psychotropic medication by multiple prescribers. Children's Division is aware that multiple prescribers may be indicated in a patient's claims history if there are multiple prescribers in a single practice coordinating care for the child.